Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 60, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 27, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1792. [Whole No. 349.]

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt, } per 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar, }
Two pounds of soap, }
One pound of candles. }

The proposals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Posts, or separately, for Springfield and West-Point.

Treasury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the supply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the service of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608 Hats	18460 Shirts
4608 Coats	7956 Pair of Socks
4608 Vests	4608 Blankets
8668 Woolen Overalls	4608 Stocks
9216 Linen Overalls	4608 Stock Clasps
18376 Pair of Shoes	4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Vests	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather (Breeches	360 Stocks
	360 Stock Clasps; also,
720 Pair of Boots	1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
360 Pair of Spurs	(made of Russia Sheeting.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The proposals may comprise the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furnished agreeably to patterns or specimens, which will be shewn at the War Office. Good security will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if necessary, such reasonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the
President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE following authentic Documents respecting the Progress which has been made by the *present* Government of the United States, towards extinguishing the Debts contracted under the *former* Government, will, it is presumed, be very acceptable to the People of the United States; and it is hoped, that the different Editors of Newspapers will give the Information the general Circulation which its Importance merits.

I.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, 24th August, 1792.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to enclose an abstract statement of the debt incurred by the late government, and which has been paid off from the funds of the present government, amounting to one million eight hundred and forty-five thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars forty-two cents; but this sum will be encreased, when the balance of three hundred and ninety-seven thousand twenty-four dollars fifteen cents, remaining to be appropriated in the farther purchase of the public debt, shall be applied, and which more particularly appears by the subjoined statement.

With every sentiment of the highest respect,
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
And most humble servant,
JOSEPH NOURSE, *Reg.*

Honorable Alexander Hamilton, Esq.
Secretary of the Treasury.

II.

Statement of the Balance which remains to be applied in the further Purchases of the Public Debt.

By the act passed 12th August, 1790, making provision for the reduction of the Public Debt, section 2d, it is enacted, that all such surplus of the product of the duties arising from impost and tonnage to 31st December, 1790, after satisfying the several appropriations therein specified, shall be applied to the purchase of the public debt:

	Dollars.	
The product of said duties were,	3,026,070	65⅓
The total appropriations were,	1,687,194	81
The surplus fund to 31st December, 1790,	1,338,875	84⅓
Deduct the amount paid for dollars 1,456,743 38-100 of the public debt extinguished as per abstract,	941,851	60
Leaves a balance which remains to be applied to the farther purchases of the public debt,	397,024	15⅓

III.

An abstract statement of the sum extinguished of the Public Debt, also of the payment from the funds of the present government of certain claims, which were incurred by the late government.

Purchases of the Public Debt:	*Dollars.*	
Amount thereof extinguished,	1,456,743	38
Warrants drawn by the Board of treasury under the late government, and which have been discharged in pursuance of the act of Congress of 29th Sept. 1789,	157,789	94
Civil List—for various payments made upon accounts which originated under the late government,	25,768	50
War Department, being for arrearages of pay due to sundry officers of the army, and for provisions furnished,	7,308	40
Abraham Skinner, late Commissary-General of prisoners, for the board of American prisoners of war, at Long-Island; appropriated by Congress, per their act passed 12th August, 1790,	38,683	13
Old accounts, viz.		
Representatives of Monsr. Decoudray, bal. of pay	2,977	24
Do. Hon. John Lawrens, his salary on an embassy to the French Court,	6,017	31
Francis Dana, salary on an embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg,	2,410	3
Benson, Smith & Parker, their expenses attending the embarkation of the British troops at New-York,	1,000	
His Most Christian Majesty, for military and ordnance stores supplied the American ships of war in the French West-Indies,	29,029	68
Oliver Pollock, for balance due him for supplies at New-Orleans, with interest thereon, in conformity with the several acts of Congress,	108,605	
Messrs. Gardoqui & Son, balance due for supplies furnished in Spain,	502	86
	150,542	14
Bills of exchange which had been drawn on foreign commissioners, and not paid by them,	4,185	50
Timothy Pickering, late quarter-master-general, being on account of the appropriation of 40,000 dollars, passed July 1, 1790,	2,077	89
Grants of Congress, viz.		
John M'Cord, per act of Congress of 1st July, 1790,	1,309	71
Jehoiakim M'Jocksin, per act of Congress of 26th March, 1790,	120	
Baron de Glaubeck, per act of 29th September, 1789,	140	26
Seth Harding, per act 11th August, 1790,	200	
Caleb Brewster, ditto, ditto,	348	57
	2,118	54
Dollars,	1,845,217	42

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, August 23, 1792.

JOSEPH NOURSE,
Register.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. IV.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

THAT liberty depends on government for its existence and preservation, is a sentiment recognized by the Constitution of the United States, by all our State constitutions, and by the National Assembly of France on several occasions; this is as true in politics as any principle in the economy of nature; it is true in a more extensive sense than some theorists appear ready to allow—for while it is asserted that government depends on *opinion*, it seems to be assumed by certain writers, that if the public *opinion* was hostile to any form of government whatever, still liberty might be preserved: Whereas civil liberty becomes extinct the moment that government is dissolved—for in a state of nature, *strength* alone is the supreme dictator; and life freedom and property are held entirely at sufferance.—Liberty then not only depends on government, but the perfection of freedom is in proportion to the *strength* and *permanency* of government: A weak government is always fluctuating, its measures are perpetually changing—confidence is set afloat—uncertainty succeeds——industry grows discouraged, property recedes from an active sphere; distrust, indolence and a long train of vices public and private succeed, and complete the public disgrace, and the public misery. This is not an exaggerated representation, it is a transcript from real life; we are but just escaped from a situation which more than justifies the description. Government founded on just and equal principles is an exemplification of republicanism—such a government every wise people, favorably situated, will adopt—and of which, so long as they retain a virtuous and consistent character, nothing but superior external force can deprive them. The above remarks are not offered as being new; they are self-evident principles, which cannot be controverted, they are written in the book of experience; every age, and every nation has borne testimony to their immutability. But what have these observations to do with the business of electing Representatives in Congress? Much every way. They however have special reference to sentiments which are advanced by some persons, to effect sinister purposes at this critical and important juncture. It is an old remark that mankind are prone to change; this propensity gives rise to innumerable projects in every pursuit object and profession—for an uncertain good always flatters more than positive enjoyment. In every free country there are always to be found men who are, or pretend to be, dissatisfied with the existing state of things; but were it not for this mutability of disposition, which such persons know how to avail themselves of, the people, when happy, would remain so, and forever frustrate the machinations of the enemies of their peace and freedom. At this time various artifices are used to deceive and divide the people—attempts have been made to depreciate in their estimation, their own government—and it is made a criterion of patriotic worth and abilities, to condemn the majority of those men whom the people have elected in the first and second Congress, as a group of the vilest miscreants that ever sold or betrayed a country. Let not the free electors be deceived, "by their fruits ye shall know them"—"if thou dost well shalt thou not be accepted," said Satan to Job. That the general government has done well, all our senses testify—our country is renovated—"Liberty has been hunted round the globe"—she has here found a resting place; but if the avenue to public favor is over the ruins of that glorious fabric, the new constitution, and a subversion of those measures which it has sanctioned; liberty, disgusted with a fickle age, will quit the earth forever. The result of what has been said is, that to an honest mind, and an enlightened understanding, we should require, as indispensable qualifications, principles of government consistent with the preservation of freedom, which will involve a decided attachment to the constitution of the United States. C.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

No. I.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Letters of* "A FARMER,"
Addressed to the Yeomanry of the United States.

THE history of mankind too frequently instructs us, that measures, intended for *the public good*, and really calculated to produce that desirable end, have been honestly misunderstood, or wilfully misrepresented. It is not known, nor is it important to the freemen of these states, to which class the writer of "THE FARMER" belongs; but it is a matter of no small consequence, that the *truth* or *error* of his assertions and opinions should be ascertained.

So many of his reasonings are deduced from examples, said to exist in foreign countries, that it becomes necessary to examine, whether he has known, or stated, those examples as they really are.

Holland, he observes in the fourteenth page, affords a striking contrast in favor of *free commerce*. The yeomanry of the United States will judge how far they are to rely on the information of "THE FARMER," when it is made known to them, that *Flour*, the principal article of their produce, and of our exports, is liable to seizure on importation into any of the European ports of that country, and that starch, biscuit, and even ginger-bread, are prohibited by their rigid restrictions. There is not to be found, in the history of the world, a country, in which so many branches of trade have been thrown into the hands of monopolizing companies or corporations. They have an *East*-India company, a *West*-India company, including the African trade, a *Levant* company, a *Surrinam* company, a *Berbice* company, a *Bank* corporation, and *Fishing* companies. The Dutch spice trade is the most rigid monopoly in the world. A Dutch merchant is forbidden to participate, directly or indirectly, in any foreign East-India ship, or even to insure her, or her cargo. Their government has allowed a bounty of thirty guilders, equal to twelve of our dollars, to each man employed in their fishing vessels. They have duties upon exports, which are forbidden by our constitution, and the most oppressive weight of taxation of any country in Europe; 2,760,000 persons, living in a country less than one fourth of Pennsylvania, having paid, in 1785, 20,000,000 of dollars in various duties of importation, and in taxes and excises upon wines, distilled spirits, mead, tobacco, beer, malt, vinegar, ground grain or meal of all kinds, soap, salt, butter, butchers' meat, poultry, fish, turf, coal and wood fuel, coffee and tea, weighing of country produce and foreign goods, fruits, garden stuff, cattle, including milch cows, ferriages and passages even of emigrants to their country; on the great charges of the State, stamp duties, on manufacturing hands, and servants, coaches and horses, livery stables, town lands, whether in grain, grass or vegetables, hard ware and lead, marriages, burials, news-papers, magazines and other periodical pamphlets, the sales of goods, certain bequests and devises by will, certain heir-ships, houses, chimnies, and lands, besides tythes. The success of the Dutch has not been owing to the actual freedom of their commerce, but to a patient and laborious industry, an unexampled frugality, an obligation to trade and manufacture, by reason of their want of soil to cultivate, a discovery of the benefits and secrets of commerce, fisheries and manufactures, when most other nations neglected or despised them, an abstinence from war in a greater degree than any other power, great moderation in their public expences, religious toleration, a considerable portion, for past times, of civil liberty, and, above all, by a rigid punctuality in their dealings, and attention to public order. They exclude foreigners from the greater part of their foreign trade, and restrain the rights of their citizens, who do not become members of their mercantile corporations and companies, thus regulating the business and the stock of their citizens in an unusual degree. Having very little land to tax, and moderate duties on imports and exports, they, of course, drew their revenues principally from *excises* or *consumption* duties, first upon a few foreign articles, and after a little time upon bread, meat, drink, salt, fuel, and other necessaries and conveniences of life.

"THE FARMER" speaks of the state of things in France with as little accuracy, as he shews in regard to Holland. He conveys the idea of that kingdom being under miserable cultivation in respect to grain. Mr. Necker, however, assures us, that they have not, for fifty years past, imported more than one or two bushels in the hundred of their consumption, and that they annually consume above 200,000,000 of bushels of grain. This is confirmed by a French writer of eminence, who says that France produces three and a half times the quantity of grain which was exported some years ago from England, Poland, Dantzic, and the North, Holland, Sicily, Barbary, and the Archipelago. When it is remembered that large quantities of grain were consumed in France by their immense army, their navy, the manufacturers, and the cultivators of the vine, and that there was a considerable exportation to their colonies, it will appear, that farming in France cannot be on so despicable a footing as he would have us to believe. He asserts further, in the 17th page, that not only farming, but manufactures also, were in a ruined state, in consequence of the measures of Lewis XIV. and of his Minister *Colbert*. Here again, "THE FARMER" is in a great error; for, though it is well known that the French consume an uncommon proportion of their own manufactures, and they have two

and one half times the people to supply at home which the British have, yet is was declared by Mr. Necker, in 1784, that they constantly ship a surplus of manufactures, amounting to one hundred and fifty millions of livres in value per annum. These great establishments of manufactures, founded much more than those of England or Holland on native productions, are the work of *Colbert*, whom "THE FARMER" holds in so little estimation. Had the Minister adopted the leading idea in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, *that manufactures are principally to be desired and promoted, on account of the demand they occasion for the produce of the earth*—France, which respects his memory, would have had reason to bless his name. All *Colbert*'s errors arose from too strong a perception of half the truth.

The principal causes of those evils which existed in France before the late revolution were, the despotism, the extravagance, and the ambition of their government, the inordinate distinctions of men, contempt of the trading and manufacturing citizen, local imposts and other commercial errors, the immense wealth of a clergy, who could afford annual contributions to the government, from their possessions, of above 10,000,000 of livres, religious persecutions, a standing army of 212,000 men, the great expence of the marine, and, above all, a system of taxation and revenue, through the means of the Farmers-General, extortionate, and destructive of the landed interest and laborious poor.

Britain, which has tried the system of directing the internal industry and stock of her citizens, by acts of the legislature, in the most particular detail, has carried manufactures to a greater height than any other nation, and has as much freedom in her government as she had twenty or forty years ago. The evils of her present state are not of a nature to have been produced by the regulation of manufactures.—Their public debt has been created, by their efforts to settle the present family on the throne, by wars on the continent of Europe, by the desire of naval superiority, and, lastly, two-fifths of the whole by a seven years war with the United States, to maintain the supremacy of their Parliament. But could they discharge their public debt, establish, on an equal footing, all christian churches, and obtain an equal representation in Parliament, few evils could be manifested to have arisen from the interference of their legislature with the business and stock of their citizens.

"THE FARMER," tells us, that Americans are to be taught the lesson of freedom by the French nation, and to be saved from ruin by following their example. The people of the United States, it is presumed, will dispute with all other nations the honor of setting an illustrious example in the field of liberty, civil and religious. In the theory and practice of free government, they surely are the first great masters. Witness, *Fayette*, and *Rochambeau*, and *Biron* (*Lauzun*) and *Du Portail*. and *Noailles*, and the lamented *Gouvion*, first the pupils of America, and then the distinguished champions of French and European liberty. Witness, a truth, of which no man can doubt, that every citizen of France, who is not an aristocrat, would rejoice to see his country firmly and peaceably settled under such a government as that which we enjoy.

So much for the errors of the lessons, which "THE FARMER" has extracted from his observations on foreign countries. The subject of another paper will be, the mistakes he has made in regard to affairs at home.

A FREEMAN.

ON REPRESENTATION.

EXTRACT *from the* HERALD *of* VERMONT.

"IT were a consummation devoutly to be wished, that the true principles of representation might be fairly discussed in public, instead of the interests and feelings of individuals. It is very easy to discern the drift of pretendedly patriotic declaimers. Their views are not public, but personal. I remember, when the Judges of the County Courts were first to be appointed in this State, a certain would-be Judge, in one of the counties, was asked, Who would be appointed Judges?—he readily nominated *four* (there were to be *five* at that time)—he could not name a man qualified for the fifth. Being asked, If he would not himself accept the appointment? he freely consented—but the people did not approve the nomination. This same man would, no doubt, have thought, that many of those who were nominated, were fit for Governors—Generals—any thing, which did not interfere with his present ambition."

EXTRACT.

"NOTHING ought to be more weighed than the nature of books recommended by public authority, So recommended, they soon form the character of the age. Uncertain indeed is the efficacy, limited indeed is the extent of a virtuous institution. But if education takes in *vice* as any part of its system, there is no doubt but that it will operate with abundant energy, and to an extent indefinite. The magistrate, who in favor of freedom thinks himself obliged to suffer all sorts of publications, is under a stricter duty than any other, well to consider what sort of writers he shall authorize; and shall recommend by the strongest of all sanctions, that is, by the public honors and rewards. He ought to be cautious how he recommends authors of mixed or ambiguous morality. He ought to be fearful of putting into the hands of youth writers indulgent to the peculiarities of their own complexion, lest they should teach the humours of the professor, rather than the principles of the science. He ought, above all, to be cautious in recommending any writer who has carried marks of a deranged understanding; for where there is no sound reason, there can be no real virtue; and madness is ever vicious and malignant."

Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, July 12.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by this government, that early yesterday morning a body of Austrians, consisting of about 5000 men, attacked a French corps, commanded by M. Gouvion, who were encamped near a small town called Bersilly, directly in the line to Mons, and after destroying all the batteries, carried the camp and obliged the French to shelter themselves in Maubeuge. The loss on the side of the latter was said to be 200 men, and that of the Austrians only 30.

PARIS, June 13.

A letter from Rochelle, dated the 2d instant, states, that the preceding Monday was the day fixed on by the Protestants, the Jacobins, and the constitutional priests, to drive from that place all the priests who had not consented to take the oaths. In the morning two battalions of National Guards arrived, and every thing remained pretty quiet till three o'clock, when a mob assembled in the Rue des Augustins. By degrees the people became inflamed, and at length, armed with sabres, assailed the church. Those within side, endeavoring to fly, were severely handled, and two men were trod to death. They afterwards went to the house of M. Trimoulle, whom they would have killed, had it not been for the Mayor's interposition.

The Municipality formed a decree, by which it was ordered, that every priest who had not taken the oaths, should leave the department in three days, or to be driven from thence by public force.

PROCLAMATION.

By order of his Royal Highness the Duke de Saxe-Teschen, Generalissimo of the Austrian armies in the Low Countries, it is enjoined, that all those who have deserted from the said armies, and all those who have emigrated with a view to join the army of Bethune Charost, or any troops armed against the house of Austria—if found in uniforms, or dressed like citizens with arms in their hands, or among the enemy, will be treated as rebels and traitors to their country, and punished on the spot, without any other trial than that called *Standrecht*, by the first regiment or corps by whom they shall be discovered.

By order,
(Signed) PERENT, Ad. Gen.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

JUNE 13.

ACTION WITH THE AUSTRIANS.

LETTER FROM LA FAYETTE TO THE MINISTER AT WAR.

Entrenched Camp at Maubeuge, June 11.
FOURTH YEAR OF LIBERTY.

"I NOW sit down, Sir, to send you an account of the affair near Maubeuge. The day before yesterday, our Light Troops had a skirmish with those of the Enemy, in which the latter lost three men, and a few of both sides were wounded.

"The Enemy attacked my advanced guard this morning, which they doubtless hoped to surprize; but M. Gouvion, who was informed of their intentions in good time, sent off the baggage to Maubeuge, and began a skirmish during his retreat, in which his infantry was continually covered with hedges, and the Enemy's columns suffered greatly from our Artillery, and particularly from four pieces d'Artillerie, a Cheval, under Captain Barrois.

"The 3d and 11th regiments of Chasseurs, and the 2d of Hussars, manœuvred most admirably; the latter cut up a detachment of Hulans which advanced against it.

"A violent storm, that prevented us from hearing the signal guns, retarded our knowledge of the attack. The moment intelligence of it was received in our camp, a column of infantry under M. Ligneville, and another of cavalry, under M. Tracy, were conducted by M. Narbonne towards the enemy's left flank, while the reserve, led on by M. Mauberg, advanced to the succour of the advanced guard.

"I immediately ordered nine troops to advance, and the enemy, after abandoning the field of battle to us, and also part of their killed and wounded, retreated to ther former camp.

"We marched upwards of a league beyond the station formerly occupied by the advanced guard, which resumed its former posts.

"I should have felicitated myself upon the little success accruing from this attack, if it had not by a cruel fatality been the means of snatching from his country one of the best of citizens, from the army one of the most useful officers, and from myself a friend of no less than 15 years standing. I mean M. Gouvion, whose virtuous life was terminated by a shot from a cannon. He is bewailed by the soldiers, by all the army, and indeed by every body conscious of the value of pure patriotism, an unalterable faith, and the happy union of courage and abilities. I speak not of my personal chagrin on this occasion; my friends will pity me.

"The loss of two Lieutenant Colonels of the department of Cote d'Or, also call for my just regret; one was M. Cazotte, aged 75, who had seen 50 years of service; he was killed in the late affair, while assisting M. Gouvion to save a dismounted cannon.

"The remainder of our loss consists in 25 wounded; the number of killed is inconsiderable. The enemy has suffered much more considerably than us. We have made some prisoners, and I have received no account of any being taken on our side.

"This is the most exact relation that I am able to transmit you, previous to the receipt of official and authentic accounts.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE.
"General of the Army."

The Assembly instantly ordered the committee of public instruction to bring in a report, in what manner the esteem and gratitude of the nation might be testified towards the memory of M. Gouvion.

DUNKIRK, June 16.

The little army which was encamped in this neighbourhood, consisting of 5000 men, composed nearly of an equal number of regular troops and national guards, under the command of Gen. Carl, and General Mouronen second, marched this morning on the road towards Lisle, attended by a train of artillery, for the declared purpose of joining the Grand Army under the command of Gen'rls Luckner and La Fayette.

The Citizens of Dunkirk had been previously summoned, and ordered to furnish all their horses for the use of the artillery and baggage waggons, which with alacrity was accordingly done: Ample restitution however will be made by the Nation, to every individual who sustains any loss or damage by the accommodation.

Much cannot be said in favor of the discipline of the Troops, or their military aspect; but they declare that their deficiencies in these respects shall be made up by personal valor.

It was apprehended, that the army of Dunkirk was destined for the capture of Ostend; but such an attempt would have only proved the want of information, or a frivolous gasconade, as half a dozen men, with a single cannon, would obtain the surrender of that town: all the military stores and other property lately there, belonging to the Austrian government, having been removed, and the place consigned to whatever military force might chuse to attack it. No opposition, therefore, would be attempted, farther than shutting the gates, and opening them again, with a surrender of the keys, on their being demanded.

The port is now free to traders of every nation, and the property of the merchants and individuals is and will be held sacred. The fact is, the French do not think that place worth taking, which the Austrians do not think worth defending.

The maritime commerce of each country will meet with equal protection—Some French frigates and ships of war are stationed off Ostend, and other ships of force are cruising in the Roads, to prevent piratical depredations, rather than from any apprehensions of national hostilities by sea.

LONDON, June 19.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Ostend, mentions, that the Austrian army, to the amount of 17,000 men, under the command of General Beaulieu, had marched from Tournay on Thursday last, and General Luckner's army was known to be in motion at the same time; that a violent cannonade was heard at Ostend on Friday; and that just on the departure of the packet, the Gressier had received an express from the Governor of Mons, with an account of the Austrians having taken fourteen pieces of cannon and two howitzers in this action. The particulars of which were hourly expected.

The Polish army is encamped in several divisions upon the frontiers, which the king was expected to visit about the beginning of this month. The head quarters of Prince Poniatowski, his Majesty's nephew, are near Winicka; General Wielohorski is posted with 5000 men near Tulczyn; and General Kosciusko protects the road towards Kiovic.

The Russian army has entered the territory of the Republic in several columns, each of which is accompanied by some of the discontented Noblesse. Upon their first entrance, a detachment of about 800 men fell upon one of the Polish advanced posts near Tolozyn, consisting only of 80 men, who, after a vigorous defence, rejoined their main body, carrying off their dead and wounded. The following is a letter from the head quarters of Prince Poniatowski.

MAY 24.

"We have just received advice from Lieut. Col. Gaachowski, that the enemy's Cossaks have been repulsed by our Patroles, near Czerniejowic, and pursued as far as Serbow, where was found a large body of Russian infantry, and 12 cannon. Upon perceiving this superiority, our troops retired in good order, but were obliged to abandon to a thousand Cossacks, who pursued them, a quantity of ammunition, which they had taken from the enemy."

The Court of Vienna is said at length to have granted permission to the French Emigrants to embody themselves against their country, and to have advanced them a sum of money for that purpose, on condition of submitting their military operations to the direction of the Austrian Commander in Chief.

During the march of La Fayette's army, two of the private soldiers attempted to excite a mutiny, by crying out that they were betrayed, and requiring to know whither they were marching. They were instantly seized, tried by a drum-head Court-Martial, condemned, and executed in the sight of the army.

There have been frequent skirmishes between the Cossacks and the Polish National cavalry; but the Russian forces have not advanced on either side, more than a league into the territory of the Republic. The Polish army was expected to have its complete number, an hundred thousand men on the 30th of May.

The King of Prussia has a serious dispute with the circle of Franconia, who not only persist in their neutrality towards France, but will only permit the passage of two regiments of Prussian hussars through their dominions.

JUNE 21.

The Hungarian Nation have offered to the King twenty five millions of florins, to contribute to the expences of the war declared by France.

The Duke of Brunswick, who is Commander in Chief of the Prussian army, is to go to Coblentz, where every thing is prepared for his reception, at the latest on the 2d of July. The combined armies, it is expected, will be ready to act by the end of that month.

Monday se'nnight a violent hurricane happened at Birmingham (similar to one which happened at the same place this time two years) which blew across Packington, Great Park, and tore up 25 elms, some of them 50 feet high, and in the trunk nearly two feet in diameter, besides carrying away large branches from oak and other trees.

A report has been very current this morning, that a meeting took place laſt night between Lord Lauderdale and General Arnold, in which the latter was killed; but we have not yet been able to learn to what degree of credit this rumour is entitled.

A letter from Straſburg, by this day's mail, ſtates that Francis, King of Hungary, died of an hemorrhage by which he had been ſome time attacked—This, however, wants confirmation.

The junction of the two armies of La Fayette and Luckner, places the former as ſecond in command, Luckner holding the ſuperior rank of Mareſchal.

The accounts from Mareſchal Luckner's camp of the 15th inſt. make no mention of an attack by the Auſtrians. The report of an engagement and a defeat, ſaid to have come by the way of Oſtend, probably relates to the attack on M. La Fayette's advanced guard, of which we have given the particulars.

La Fayette does himſelf much honor by the handſome manner in which he ſpeaks of Monſ. Gouvion. As far as this General's character has hitherto unfolded itſelf, there is a degree of ſincerity rarely to be met in men that are leaders in great and public events. Through all the ſcenes of the Revolution, La Fayette was the only man who maintained conſpicuouſly on every occaſion the firmneſs of a patriot, and the gallantry of a gentleman.

The city of Antwerp ſtill perſiſts in its oppoſition to the government of the Houſe of Auſtria.

The martial law lately proclaimed, and rigorouſly enforced there, has tended not a little to increaſe the number of the diſaffected.

The King of Poland thus affectionately concludes his addreſs to his army—"Do not ſuffer a traitor among you (ſhould any unfortunately be found) and the ſafety of your country will be your own work. In every danger remember and think of your dear country; our life is the leaſt thing that we can offer her. Your common father, your King, and your commander, gives you for ever this word of command—Children! Let us live free and reſpected, or die with honor!"

Prince Henry of Pruſſia is ſuppoſed not much to approve the concert with Auſtria againſt France. It is certain that he was not conſulted on forming it. He is gone lately to Dreſden to converſe with the Elector of Saxony on the affairs of Poland.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has a great regard for the welfare of the Poles; and becauſe they cannot ſwallow happineſs faſt enough, ſhe is determined to puſh it into their ſtomachs with the bayonet! What a good and diſintereſted creature ſhe muſt be!

A very capital failure has happened at Paris within theſe few days.—The houſe of Touton and Ravel has ſtopped payment for 24 million of livres [about 1 million ſterling] which will affect many houſes both in London and Paris.

On Electioneering Entertainments.

AN EXTRACT—*from the* MARYLAND HERALD.

THE day of feaſting for the huſband abroad, too frequently produces a day of faſting for the poor wife and children at home. But perhaps it is the honor of the thing that is ſo dazzling and ſeducing: the honor of dining in company with Mr. A. drinking a glaſs of wine with Mr. B. or a glaſs of grog with Mr. C. is not to be reſiſted. Alas, my good friends, if you did but know the real ſentiments of theſe fountains of honor—did you but know how they laugh in private at your ſimple credulity—how would you deſpiſe yourſelves and them for this familiarity of a moment, which diſgraces you both? If theſe honorable gentlemen are really ſo fond of your company, how comes it that you receive *no* invitation, to dine with them but on the eve of an election? Do you expect to receive any after the firſt of October? You know you are not to look for them. Be always ſuſpicious of the man, who oppreſſes you with the warmth of his friendſhip and civilities in July; but who, if he meets you in November, is cool as the ſeaſon. But to be more ſerious. There is ſcarcely I believe a ſingle man amongſt you ſo uninformed as not to know, that this country is, or at leaſt ought to be, governed by laws made by the Repreſentatives of the People, choſen by their free and independent votes. It is on this freedom of election alone that the people can depend for any ſecurity for their lives, their property, and their civil and religious liberties. Let this freedom of election be once violated by bribery, by corruption, by violence, or by any other means, and you are left without any ſecurity at all.

Domeſtic Articles.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, Auguſt 18.

From the eaſtward we are informed, that land is daily increaſing in value—the town of Wiſcaſſet that a few years ſince was a deſert, is now become a flouriſhing mercantile town, people from all quarters are flocking thither to ſettle, which has ſo enhanced the price of houſe lots that 200 dollars is now the price for a lot which not long ſince could be purchaſed for 30. Should the province of Maine be ſeparated from Maſſachuſetts and be made a State by itſelf, it is more than probable Wiſcaſſet will be the ſeat of government.

RUTLAND (Vermont) Auguſt 20.

On Thurſday night the 9th inſt. the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Alexander Patterſon, of Pittsford, was conſumed by fire—It ſeems that Mr. Patterſon had been miſſing ſeveral weeks, ſuppoſed to have fled on account of ſome threats he had received from his wife, by which he thought his life was in danger. On the evening before the fire, Mrs. Patterſon told her children that ſhe was going to a neighbour's houſe, not to return that night—her pewter, &c. was obſerved by a neighboring woman to be packed up the day before—ſome time in the night the fire alarmed a neighbor, who reached the houſe juſt as the children eſcaped out of the door—the houſe was too far conſumed to render any attempts to ſave it effectual—a day or two after, as ſome children were ſearching for pewter amongſt the rubbiſh, juſt under where the bed ſtood, they diſcovered a number of bones, which on examination, were adjudged to be human bones, the ſkull, teeth, &c. remaining in their natural form. On information of this, a Jury of inqueſt was ſummoned—in the mean time, it is ſuppoſed that Mrs. P. went and ſecreted the ſkull, teeth, &c. and broke the reſt of the bones into many ſmall pieces, in order to render all further enquiries fruitleſs. It was the opinion of the Jury, that the bones were human bones, and that the murder had been committed there, but by whom could not be aſcertained. Suſpicions are ſtrong againſt Mrs. P. who has been examined; but God alone can develope the hidden ſcene of iniquity.

Extract of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Bennington, to a gentleman in Windſor, dated 9th Auguſt, 1792.

"Laſt Tueſday night a very unfortunate accident happened in my company. I have in confinement under quarter guard, four deſerters from the army, whom my noncommiſſioned officers have taken lurking in this ſtate; over theſe priſoners I keep two centinels by night—one of whom has orders, after beating of tattoo, to hail and bring too every man who ſhould be ſeen on the parade, and to demand of him a counterſign, or an account of himſelf—(This order is in conſequence of the men's having, ſome of them, too frequently left their barracks in the night, and practiced abuſe upon the citizens)—About one o'clock at night a private ſoldier, by name, WALSH, was challenged by the centinel, and ordered to advance and give the counterſign—Walſh being intoxicated, ſtaggered up to the centinel, and offering reſiſtance, the centinel affected to cock his piece, in hope of terrifying him to order; unfortunately his thumb ſlipped from the cock; the piece diſcharged its contents through the heart of the hapleſs Walſh: He died without a gaſp! Yeſterday an inqueſt ſat on his body, and gave verdict, *accidental death*.—Walſh was an Iriſhman of about 45 years—very ſubject to intoxication.

WORCESTER, Auguſt 23.

Extract of a letter from a patriotic and diſtinguiſhed literary character, near London, to his correſpondent in the State of New-Hampſhire, dated May 2, 1792.

"It gives me the moſt ſincere pleaſure to hear, as I frequently do, of the growing proſperity of the United States. Long may that proſperity continue; and long may your reſpectable ſeminary of learning, with every ſimilar inſtitution, in North America, continue to participate in the general welfare of that country, to which I have ever been a moſt ardent well wiſher.

"Let me not cloſe this letter without congratulating you, as a friend to the beſt intereſts of mankind, on the great ſtep that has been taken in France towards the diffuſion of general freedom over every habitable part of the globe. May no unfortunate turn of affairs, no injurious blight, prevent this glorious bloſſom of the ſacred tree of liberty from perfecting its choiceſt fruit!

"It pains me, however, to add, that I am not without ſome apprehenſions, from the powerful union of the neighbouring Deſpots, who are breathing out *threatchings* and *ſlaughter* againſt a brave people, who are ſtruggling for the maintenance of thoſe bleſſings, to which all men have had an undoubted natural, and unalienable right:—In aſſerting which, America ſet them ſo noble an example!"

NORWICH, Auguſt 23.

We learn that the ſix Indians (lately mentioned in this paper) who were in & about Walpole, in purſuit of a Mr. Brown, have at laſt ſatisfied their vindictive paſſion by killing him; in the conteſt however, Mr. Brown diſpatched two of them.

Perhaps no war was ever carried on before the preſent between France and Germany, where the baſe practice of privateering was not ſanctioned by Law—This is one refinement in politics, to be attributed to the political reformation which appears to be illuminating the world.

SPRINGFIELD, (Maſſ.) Auguſt 22.

FEMALE EXERTION.

"On the 3d inſt. about 12 o'clock in the day, the dwelling houſe of Mr. Zachariah Barber, of Warwick, was diſcoved by a ſmall child to be on fire—who ſeeing the fire fall into the chamber from the roof, through which it had burnt, ſoon gave the alarm; no help being near, except Mrs. Barber and a number of ſmall children, the eldeſt of whom ſhe inſtantly diſpatched to call Mr. Barber and a hired man, who were half a mile diſtant: It being very dry and windy, the fire raged with great fury, and muſt have conſumed the houſe with a great part of its contents, had it not been for the extraordinary vigilance of the woman, who drew from a well near 40 feet deep, almoſt 50 pails of water, part of which ſhe applied to wet the chamber floor, after removing all combuſtibles, and part ſhe applied with great dexterity to the roof; having no ladder, ſhe was obliged to aſcend the roof of a ſmall wood houſe, from thence, with great difficulty, to the roof that was in flames. She aſcended this precipice a number of times, carrying each time a full pail of water in her hand; in this manner ſhe conteſted the mercileſs element, in the moſt ſpirited manner, for the ſpace of half an hour, when her huſband and man arrived, who by their united exertions happily extinguiſhed the fire in a ſhort time.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

Abſtract of further European Intelligence.

The Pruſſian Cabinet has formally engaged to defend the preſent Conſtitution of Holland, to guard it againſt the innovating ſpirit of the French, and to maintain the dignity of the Stadtholder.—There is ſaid to be a falling off on the part of Pruſſia, in reſpect to proſecuting the war of the combined courts againſt France.—The Pruſſian army is, however, in motion.—The Elector of Bavaria has given up his neutrality, and has joined the league againſt France.

The National Aſſembly have decreed—That there ſhall be raiſed on the ſite of the Baſtile, a Square, to be named the Square of Liberty—a column is alſo to be raiſed, ſupporting the Statue of Liberty—the firſt ſtone to be laid on the 14th July next—by a deputation from the National Aſſembly. All perſons under 60 years of age, are to be enrolled for military duty, except public functionaries, &c.

The plague was in the city of Tunis the beginning of the Summer—the neceſſary precautions were taken at Marſeilles to prevent its introduction into that city.

The Chevalier D'Eon has ſent a requeſt to the National Aſſembly, deſiring to be employed in the French armies. Her letter was received with applauſe, and was referred to the Military Committee.

The Queen of Portugal continues ill—Dr. Willis ſays ſhe turns out to be the moſt obſtinate ſubject he ever had under his care.

The Pittſburgh Gazette of laſt Saturday, contains ſome information which confirms the account already publiſhed of the Indians having murdered the flags ſent to treat with them.

Capt. Mills, with a detachment of 300 men, and Capt. Smith with a company from Virginia, are arrived at Pittſburgh.

At a meeting of ſundry inhabitants of the Weſtern Counties at Pittſburgh, a number of Reſolutions were paſſed againſt the Law of the Union, laying a duty on Spirits diſtilled within the United States.

Two players from the Theatre Royal, Exeter, are arrived at New-York, in the Brig Providence, Capt. Gilchriſt.

Some valuable additions have lately been made to Mr. Peale's Muſeum, which render it more and more an object of attention to the curious.

The laſt Anniverſary of Independence was celebrated at Madeira by our Conſul, Mr. PINTARD—at whoſe houſe a number of American Captains of veſſels, and other gentlemen, dined on the occaſion; when a variety of ſentimental and patriotic toaſts were drank.

The completion of the third century ſince the diſcovery of America, by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, will be celebrated by the HISTORICAL SOCIETY, on Tueſday the 23d day of October next, at Boſton; when a Diſcourſe, ſuited to the occaſion, will be delivered by the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, D. D. at the Meeting houſe in Brattle-ſtreet, he being elected by the Society for that purpoſe.

The particulars of the ſiege of Seringapatam, and ſurrender of Tippoo Saib, are publiſhed in the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette—it contains extracts from the Madras papers to the firſt of March. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of the news: an abſtract of which, ſhall be given in our next.—*Tom Thorne* has doubtleſs anticipated the feelings of the Britiſh Miniſter on this occaſion.—

I cannot expreſs how delighted I am,
To know we have taken Seringapatam.

His Excellency M. de Clugny, Governor of Martinique, is dead—his loſs is greatly regretted by the Colony. M. d'Arrot ſucceeds to the command.

The buildings of the Manufactory at Paterſon, New-Jerſey, and the dwelling-houſes for the accommodation of the workmen and artiſts, are going on rapidly; and it is expected, from the ſpirited exertions of the workmen employed, that the whole will be compleated before the winter ſets in.

The Poles having committed the conducting of the war to the King—his Majeſty, and the aſſembled States, have publiſhed an animated and patriotic addreſs to the nation, which concludes with this devout ſupplication to Heaven. "A faithful king and nation implore thy aſſiſtance, and will praiſe in hymns of gratitude thy providence and mercy."

The Britiſh Houſe of Commons, in their addreſs to the King, at the prorogation of the 15th June laſt, inform him, among other things—

"That they had made proviſion for preventing the future *permanent* encreaſe of the national debt, by having reſolved that *on all future loans means ſhould be found for their diſcharge*, which operation it was the hope of the Commons no neceſſity would ever prevent."

It is ſomewhat remarkable that the principle on which this wiſe reſolution is grounded, is to be found in a ſuggeſtion of the Secretary of the Treaſury to Congreſs, in his firſt report concerning the public debt, in theſe words:—

"Perſuaded as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the preſent debt will render it a national bleſſing: Yet he is *ſo far* from acceding to the poſition, in the latitude in which it is ſometimes laid down, that "public debts are public benefits"—a poſition *inviting to prodigality*, and *liable to dangerous abuſe*—that he *ardently* wiſhes to ſee it *incorporated as a fundamental maxim in the ſyſtem of public credit* of the United States, *that the creation of debt ſhould always be accompanied with the means of extinguiſhment.** This he regards *as the true ſecret for rendering public credit immortal.* And he preſumes it is difficult to conceive a ſituation, in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim. At leaſt he *feels an unfeigned ſolicitude*, that this may be *attempted* by the United States—and that they may *commence* their meaſures for the eſtabliſhment of credit, *with the obſervance of it.*"

It is ſtill more remarkable, that a paſſage which contains a principle ſo hoſtile to the perpetuation of public debt—which gives ſo emphatical a diſſent to the propoſition as a general one, "that public debts are public bleſſings"—ſhould have brought a charge upon the Secretary of the Treaſury of being the advocate of that very doctrine. So prone is the ſpirit of faction to convert even what is praiſe-worthy, into topics of acculation! So ready are our political GNOMES to miſrepreſent and malign thoſe whom they envy, and therefore hate.

* *The reſtleſs and unprincipled fomenters of diſcord are guilty of the moſt barefaced attempts to deceive the people, by publiſhing falſhoods which they* mean *ſhould have a peſtiferous influence.—In a late addreſs to the public, ſigned* HENRY BANKS, *which firſt appeared in a Virginia paper, and has ſince been publiſhed in this city, we find the following* candid *expoſition of this maxim of the Secretary, viz.* "*If we are to conclude in future from the paſt, I fear we ſhall be led on to experience the favorite and diabolical maxim, that the exigencies of government ſhould be always equal to her reſources.*"—*Such perverſion of a ſentiment, ſo plain and eaſy to be underſtood, and which conveys an opinion ſo totally oppoſite, needs no comment.—Say, could there be any ſhame left to bluſh?*

In the ſame addreſs it is inſinuated, that the impoſt duty on nails has raiſed the price from 10ſ. to 12ſ. per M. N. B. The duty on nails is one cent per pound!

Of all games that of ruling is the moſt bewitching; the lookers on are not the leaſt intereſted—they feel all the paſſions of thoſe who play the hand, beſides a burning impatience to take their places. Accordingly experience and our knowledge of men, will convince us that power is the real object of all parties, and liberty the pretence of all unſucceſsful ones.—America in the infancy of its government diſplays the monſter, party, arrived to its full growth. Many who hear of a party combined for the purpoſe of ſeizing the power of government, ſeem ſurpriſed at the fact. Thoſe who turn to other countries and to human nature for light, would be more ſurpriſed if it were not ſo; the ſtyle of a certain Gazette affords the moſt undoubted evidence. Happily for the cauſe of good order, this faction labors to little purpoſe; the ſtate of things is againſt them—ſtill however, they ſtick to their work; with them, a good law was paſſed to effect ſome bad end. Public faith is kept to produce a corrupt influence: Manufactures are favored by protecting duties to promote the ſchemes of oppreſſion, and of the Southern intereſt; the Poſt-Office is made auxiliary to the circulation of the newſpapers, for the ſake of ſtopping information, and keeping the people in ignorance. There is no land tax—but the landholders are ruined by a government that does not touch them with its little finger. The bank, it is true, is favorable to trade, to manufactures and to the collection of the revenue—and money is become more plenty; but all this is a wicked plot to raiſe up a monied influence, and to promote ſpeculation. Nothing can be more provoking to a party, than the ſucceſs of the meaſures of a government which they wiſh to govern; while things go well, the old ſervants of the people will do. In ſuch a bad caſe, bad motives muſt be aſſigned by the party, for good actions, and imaginary dangers muſt be hitched on to proſperous events. In time, ſome lucky public misfortune or blunder may happen, and then thoſe who *always* prophecy evil, may exult and cry, we told you ſo.

☞ *Letters for the Britiſh Packet, Capt. Boulderſon, via Halifax, will be received at the Poſt-Office in this City, until 8 o'clock on Tueſday morning next.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig	Nancy,	Barry,	Jamaica
	Two Siſters,	Forte,	Virginia
	Molly,	Mercer,	Madeira
Schr.	Betſey,	Williams,	Savannah
	Britannia,	Young,	Caſco-Bay
	Friendſhip,	Carver,	Boſton
Sloop	Folly,	Smith,	Curacoa
	Betſey,	Chriſtopher,	Boſton
	Poſt Chaiſe,	Cobb,	Bermuda
	Betſey,	Earle,	Port-au-Prince.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		22ſ
3 per Cents,		13ſ
Deferred,		13ſ6
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	49	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares,	61	

WANTED—TO RENT,

From the laſt of October next,

☞ *A convenient Houſe, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Discount and Deposit, be established in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED.

That the 2d Tuesday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Cashier, for the Office of Discount and Deposit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Certificates Lost.

MISSIN , *Five New-Jersey Certificates*, signed by *Silas Condict*, viz.

No. 740 for	£. 75	0	0
1978	11	12	9
715	1	0	0
3482	1	4	6
829	0	12	9

The subscriber supposes the above Certificates are stolen. Whoever will discover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treasury or Loan-Office in New-Jersey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded by

JOSEPH LEWIS.

Morris-Town, New-Jersey, July 12, 1792. (12w7w)

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ep7w]

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28. 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

(ep10)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Massachusetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16s. principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 19 10s. principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8s. 1d. principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0s. 3d. principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampshire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; also a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorsed) dated 1st May, 1792, and payable on the 11th August following; the others were all payable to the Subscriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were issued, and the Notes of Hand by the different signers, they can therefore be of no use to any but the owner.

The Subscriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who has found the same, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no questions will be asked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Massachusetts, August 1. 1792. (eptf)

WM. CLELAND,

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☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (thim &8 1aw2m)

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumstances of a gentleman who had undertaken to dispose of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunswick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the sale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestry-men. This lays the Managers under the necessity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to transmit these tickets to the parts of the state where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets besides these remaining on hand, all persons who are disposed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requested to supply themselves by the first of October; and the gentlemen appointed to dispose of them, are desired to return those to the Managers which then remain unsold, to answer the applications of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are postponed to this resource for a supply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be considered as at the risk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. of New-Brunswick, is duly chosen one of the Managers of the said Lottery, and has given security and qualified agreeably to law. (ep1O1)

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to grass, and there being so much meadow, a large stock may be raised: it is also natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept stock, will much improve its quality, and be the most profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premises a handsome two story stone house and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; also, a good barn, with stabling, cow-house, granary, waggon-house, work-shop, and smoak-house. The situation is high, pleasant, and healthy, and affords some very agreeable prospects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jersey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the subscriber purchased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 141, South Second-street, or at No. 81, South Water-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N.B. Stock for the farm may be had of the present tenant.

Also, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-story Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-street, No. 23. 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal in Baltimore, the 10th of April last, and made his escape, a Negro Man, named BILL FLANAGAN, the property of the subscriber. He is a stout, straight likely fellow, about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8, 9 or 10 inches high. He affects to be a zealous Methodist, is extremely artful, talkative and plausible; can read, and it is supposed can write. He had on a sailor's red cloth jacket, a striped and a pair of canvass trousers; he was barefooted. It is not doubted he will alter his dress, and change his name. He was lately the property of Capt. Joseph Goutrou, of Baltimore, and was employed as a sailor on board his packet; and it is probable may try to get on board some vessel in capacity of seaman.

It is supposed he is now in New-York or Philadelphia ——Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

Baltimore, August 1, 1792. (taw4t)

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said River Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the said River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14 At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami River of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said River Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22 At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash River, and from the mouth of the said Wabash River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the River Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the East side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the said River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the said Wabash, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28 At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Teneffee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Nashville, on the said River, and at Nashville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles, } per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

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August 4. (eptf.)

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4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

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7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

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